Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-The Prodigal Daughter. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-Panjandrum.

CASINO-2-8-Adonis.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8-Held in Slavery.
DALY'S THEATRE-2-8-Kellar.
EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:13-The Girl I Len Behind PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Isle of GARDEN THEATRE-2-8-Robin Hood.

RAND OPERA HOUSE-2-Faust-8:15-Cavelleria and HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2:15-8:20-Herrmann. HOYP'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 2:30-8:30-A
Trip to thinatewn.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-8-Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE

ROSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-8-Vaudeville.

NADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8:30-Vaudeville.

PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1492.

POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball.

TERRACE GARDEN-8-Det Royalisten. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Blue Jeans.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Count Kalnoky in the Austrian Delegation replied to criticisms by the German press upon his recent speech. === Sir Charles Russell spoke again before the Behring Sea Court in behalf of the British case. === There were sixty deaths from cholera in Mecca on Thursday. = James Gordon Bennett was injured in Paris on Wednesday by being thrown from his coach.

Domestic .- Ford's Theatre, in Washington, the scene of the assassination of Lincoln in 1865, collapsed while nearly 400 Government clerks were at work inside; twenty-one persons were killed and nearly fifty injured. - Witnesses for the prosecution were cross-examined by ex-Governor Robinson in the trial of Lizzie Borden at New-Bedford. - Proceedings were taken by which Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court will decide whether the World's Fair shall open tomorrow. === The Infanta and Prince Antonio visited the Fair quietly and unannounced. The new Hawaiian Minister, Lorin A. Thurston, was presented to the President. === Several men were killed and many were wounded in a battle between strikers and workmen on the Chicago

Drainage Canal. City and Suburban.-Ex-Congressman Poindex ter Dunn made a brutal remark about Grand Booth was held. — Appraiser Cooper resigned what they failed to do. They ought to have his office - Winners dler, Adelbert, Sport, Dr. Hasbrouck, Deception, = New-York defeated Pitts-Pirate Chief. burg and St. Louis was beaten by Brooklyn at baseball, = The Kings County Board of Supervisors gerrymandered the Assembly districts for the second time. === John Meyer, a burglar, escaped from the Tombs by digging through the stone wall. === Stocks advanced about 11-2 per cent, although there was no increase in basiness. Confidence seemed to be restored everywhere. Money on call ruled at 6 and 7 per cent, with exceptional transactions at 15 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 69 1-2.

As respects rapid transit, New-York is literally nowhere at present, but it is unquestionably just as well off without the Commis sion as it has been at any time for two years past with it. Mr. Starin went to Mr. Steinway's house, where a meeting was to be held yesterday, but none of the other Commissioners were on hand. Mayor Gilroy, in whose hands their resignations have been placed, seems to have no definite idea as to what he will do. though he professes an earnest desire to secure rapid transit for New-York. When he says that the Commissioners have certainly been long enough about their work to complete it. he at least shows his ability to grasp the sit-

Whether Chicago will have an open or a closed Fair to-morrow is yet an undecided question. No stay of proceedings was granted by the court yesterday, but subsequently this matter was left for the determination of Chief Justice Fuller. He will render a decision thereon to-day, and that decision will of course govern the action of the Fair management until the appeal is passed on. Meanwhile there is an effort to induce the State courts to interfere in behalf of Sunday opening, but a conflict between the State and Federal judiciary is hardly to be seriously apprehended.

Carelessness on the part of prison keepers hereabouts has become epidemic. The two escapes from Sing Sing were soon followed by two from the penitentiary in Brooklyn, and now a Tombs prisoner has taken flight in a way which shows that that venerable institution is no place for the safe-keeping of shrewd and determined men unless the closest watch is continually kept upon them. Meyer's performance was remarkable, but even after his Herculean labors in penetrating the wall of his cell he could never have got away if the guards in the prison yard had been vigilant. The dismissal of five men is recommended by the warden, whose action deserves prompt approval from the Commissioners of Charities.

There will be little surprise at the action of the Democratic majority in the Kings County Board of Supervisors in reapportioning the Assembly districts under the recent order of the Court of Appeals. They have, to be sure, made the new districts reasonably equal in population; but in doing it they have disregarded ward boundaries in their rapacious desire to make sixteen Democratic districts and only two Republican ones. It is contended by the Republican lawyers who carried the other apportionment to the highest court that wards are in essence towns, and that it is unlawful to

divide them as has been done. Good ground is thus furnished for another appeal. The Democratic ring may yet be compelled to show some regard for equity and justice in this matter.

In the Borden trial yesterday there were some brilliant displays of ex-Governor Robinson's ability as a cross-examiner, but aside from these nothing of special interest took place, and no testimony of great importance was given. As the result of the trial thus far it cannot be said that the web of circumstantial evidence which the presecution is endeavoring to weave around the prisoner is very close and compact as yet. Mr. Robinson has made some big rents in it, and there will be difficulty in closing up the gaps. In spite of rapid progress in the trial, the prosecution, after five days' work, is still far from having made out its case.

THE DISASTER AT THE CAPITAL

The catastrophe at Washington repeats the old story of human negligence and credulity. The shabby and flimsy structure in which a department of Government kept hundreds of its employes at work did not collapse without warning. For years it had shown signs of instability, and lately, while a criminally careless work of excavation was preceeding beside it, the proofs of weakness had become convincing, and not only convincing but startling. But those whose duty it was to heed this plain evidence were willing to take the chances. The building had stood for a long time, decaying slowly but still holding together. Probably it would last a little while longer: and anyway, inasmuch as Government employes work only eight hours a day, there were two chances out of three that it would be untenanted when the crash came. We do not sup pose that any responsible person consciously reasoned in precisely this way, but the continued use of the building in defiance of its obvious condition was consistent with just such a line of argument as this and with no other. The consequences of carclessness and blind faith are horrible, and those who now realize too late that they ought to have intervened must be bearing a heavy burden to-day. We have no pleasure in seeking to make it heavier and yet the duty of putting the responsibility for such disasters where it belong's cannot be honestly or safely shirked. The lesson that they are capable of teaching loses half its value when it is not brought home to individuals. The circumstances of this calamity aggravate

the indignation and shame with which it must be regarded. When, as in the case of the Park Place catastrophe two years ago, a private building falls in ruins, the responsibility may have to be divided among owners. agents, tenants and public officials, and some allowance made for the imperfect knowledge and authority of each. The building known as Ford's Theatre in Washington was owned by the Government, that is by the people, and it was occupied and controlled exclusively for public purposes. Moreover, it was in the use and under the control of a department of the Government which has special resources of knowledge and discipline for the administration of its affairs and the protection of its em ployes and its property. Peculiar discredit seems to attach to a disaster for which the War Department is mainly and immediately to blame. We do not doubt that the lack of quar ters better adapted to the purposes which this disreputable structure served has been officially deplored, and Congress may be justly condemned for failing to make suitable provision for the requirements of an important Bureau. But the indifference and parsimony of legislators cannot justify the heedlessness of an executive department. The measure of accountability and the place where it belongs are indicated by the simple fact that if the officials in control of this fallen building had certainly foreseen its fate they would have done just

But while no excuse will be valid which socks to throw the blame backward upon Congress there is nevertheless a lesson in this shocking occurrence which Congress ought to apply It is the theory of too many members of that body that there is always money enough in the Treasury for purposes in which they have a more or less selfish interest, but never enough for the accomplishment of objects which make no direct appeal to individual representative of the people. Upon this theory a habit of false and indecent economy has been contracted, and while the consequences are not often of such a kind and of such magnitude as to shock the whole country, they are often costly and discreditable, affecting not merely the possessions and operations of the Govern ment, but human health and life as wel Ford's Theatre is not the only building in the country or at the capital in which public ser vants have long been surrounded by perilou conditions because Congress is parsimonious The employes of the Government Printing Office have good reason at this moment to fear a still more appalling catastrophe than that of vesterday.

Universal compassion will be felt for the suffering survivors of the tragedy at Washington and for the relatives and dependents of the dead. It cannot be doubted that their immediate necessities will be supplied as far as possible, but that will not be enough. At the earliest opportunity a permanent provision for their comfort ought to be made by the representatives of the people whose service has inflicted such loss and suffering. They cannot helped by the practical acknowledgment of a heavy obligation.

APPRAISER COOPER'S RESIGNATION. Appraiser Cooper declines to be insulted and bullyragged any longer by the irresponsible Commission which has been pursuing the farce of an investigation in the Custom House for the past fortnight. He resigns his office peremptorily, and so takes himself out of a position in which official courtesy constrained him to submit to treatment which he could not endure without the sacrifice of self-respect, and could not resent without apparent insubordination. His action will be justified by all wh have followed the proceedings and taken note of the temper in which they have been conducted and the evident animus which inspired them. In this community, where Mr. Cooper has long been known as a public-spirited citizen as well as a business man of high character and unblemished integrity, it is hardly necessary to say that nothing which this onesided partisan Commission has brought out in the form of open accusation or sneaking innuendo has affected his standing in the public esteem. Meeting the Commission at the outset with entire frankness and without ones tioning its powers, as he might well have done, or its motives, which a man of a suspicious nature or one conscious of wrong-doing would naturally have done, he was put upon the rack, questioned and cross-questioned with the bullying manners of a Tombs shyster about matters of no earthly consequence, as if he were a criminal in the dock

His term of office had already expired, and he had not the alightest expectation of resp- a club of respectable standing is held to be a

pointment. It was simply as an accommodation to the Administration, which was not yet ready to fill his place by the appointment of his successor, that he continued to discharge the duties of his office. In the belief that the improve the service and initiate such reforms as were needed, he cheerfully volunteered to give such information as he was able to assist in that direction. Instead of accepting his cooperation, this Commission proceeded to devote all its energies to incriminating and discrediting htm. It was soon disclosed that the real purpose was to discover, as Mr. Cooper says in his letter of resignation, some non-political reason for carrying out the sweep ing changes in the Custom House which the Civil Service reform professions of the party forbade but its nee's ities required. Mr. Cooper would have been wiser, perhaps, had he acted promptly on making this discovery, and ended the empty farce at once so far as he himself was concerned. He bore it patiently, however, until the boorish brutality of Poindexter Dunn broke the last straw of his forbearance. when he resigned. As a private citizen, he is under no restraint of official courtesy to submit himself to the insults and abuse of an irresponsible Commission which has not the authority to administer oaths or summon witnesses nor the sense of propriety to conduct its proceedings with dignity or treat its witnesses with common decency.

BREAKFAST TABLE DUTIES.

One of the most perplexing questions which the Democratic party has settled is whether i will put duties on tea, coffee and sugar, in order to obtain the revenue which it will sacrifice by removing protective duties on manufactured products. The question has staggered all the Democratic statesmen. It has pushed them so far that a part are prepared to adopt. instead of the "breakfast table duties," the re vival of the old and ever-odious income tax But it is plain enough that the Democratic party at its National Convention did not pronounce in favor of an income tax, but decided to appeal to the people in favor of a tariff for revenue only. This being the fact, it is plain enough that the duties on sugar, tea and coffee must be imposed if the Democratic party is faithful to its pledges made during the last campaign. Thus "The New-York Sun" gives especial attention to a correspondent who propounds the following questions:

Do I understand you to advocate a duty on tea, coffee and sugar? Is this the scheme by which we working people are to be benefited? Will you please nform me how much the average workman saves it year when the tariff is taken off fereign manufactured goods and a corresponding duty is placed o

To this "The Sun" replies that a tariff for evenue only must be enacted, in obedience to the dictate of the National Convention, and that this involves of necessity the tax upon tea, coffee and sugar. It goes on to say that "while the workingman may not be directly benefited by the abelition of Protection, yet his indirect benefit will far surpass every temporary inconvenience which he may be called upon to endure, or else the theory of tariff re form and of tariff for revenue only is mis taken." One might be excused for suspecting that there is a quaint but strong sarcasm hidden under these words. But "The Sun" declines to enter into the mathematics of the question, enter into the mathematics of the question and perhaps with wisdom, for almost every workingman, and certainly every workingman's wife, is able to answer the question without much assistance. We have been living for a good many years under high protective duties on manufactured products. has been said many times that such products were much enhanced in cost by the protective duties, but no workingman or his wife has been able to discover the fact.

On the other hand, he and his wife know since the McKinley bill passed about 2 cents per pound. All the economical philosophers in the country will fail if they try to dispute this fact of universal experience. And there are other workingmen who remember in bkg manner what the effect was when the old duties on tea and coffee were abdished, a little more than twenty years ago. All of them know also that such imported products have on the whole been rendered cheaper, although as times the control of foreign markets has madthem more costly to the consumers in this country. The one thing obvious is that the duties on sugar, which the McKinley tariff cleared away, took from the pockets of the people more than a dollar for every inhabitant, more than \$5 for every family in the United States. It will puzzle any workingman to discover where he is to get compensation, by any eduction of duties on manufactured products, for the obvious increase in e st of living which a repeal of the McKinley tariff would involve.

GENTLEMEN'S CLUBS.

There is not so far as we know in the constitutions of any of the social clubs of this town any specific definition of the term "gentleman," though they are all known and described as "gentlemen's clubs," the term being used not so much to distinguish them from clubs of the opposite sex as to designate the social rank of the membership. It has not been deemed necessary even to state in terms as a qualification for membership in any of them that the applicant must be a gentleman. be recompensed, but they can be cheered and It is the unwritten law, however, in all these organizations. And there must be an unwritten law as well concerning what constitutes a gentleman. It is hardly necessary to say in the constitution or articles of association of any body of men not organized for purposes of lawlessness or crime that no pickpacket or burglar or habitual lawbreaker shall be etigible That goes without saying. To be included in either of these classes is to be excluded from the society of gentlemen. But how about the habitual brawler and bully, the constitutional blackguard and loafer? Is that sort of person eligible? Is that sort of person fit company for the society of gentlemen? And when that sort of person gets by chance into such an organization, must the gentlemen among whom he has intruded submit to the disgrace he brings upon them in silence, so long as he is not guilty of brawling in the clubhouse?

Within the past week there has occurred one of the most cowardly and brutal assaults that ever aroused the indignation of a decent community. The victim was a citizen well known and respected. He was taken at disadvantage, knocked down, kicked and stamped on while lying helpless, and his recovery from the injuries he received is still considered doubtful. This happened on one of our principal streets, in the most reputable portion of the city. The assailant was a person well known about town, a member of one or more "gentlemen's clubs." It was at a club that he was sought by the police when, after an inexplicable delay, it was found that the condition of his victim was such that he could not be permitted to be longer at large without bringing scandal upon the whole police force. Membership of

badge of respectability-a sort of certificate of caparate house of the latter has its own individual social standing that entitles its holder to the traditions, and they are forme in mind, perhaps not name of gentleman. But this person, as it has turned out since his latest brutality brought him into notoriety, is and has been for a long Secretary of the Treasury sincerely desired to time an habitual brawler, a coarse, brutal ruffian, whose sole distinction has been his eagerness to exhibit his physical prowess in personal encounters in which he prodently se-

lected weaker antagonists. Is this the sort of person for a gentlemen's club to take into its membership, or to retain as an associate after the disclosure of his character? Can any club of gentlemen afford to earry him? How much is membership in a club that telerates such a fellow worth as a certificate of social standing?

OLD-TIME CRIMINAL PRACTICE.

The Eorden murder trial is in some respects a striking example of old-fashioned criminal practice. There are no bickerings between opposing counsel; each side is allowed great latitude in examining witnesses; there are few objections and technical arguments; and the Court is seldom asked for a ruling. The trial offers a marked contrast to criminal proceedings in this town, in which the lawyers on each side are constantly in conflict over trivialties of procedure and splitting hairs over technical objections. Each side exhausts its energies in embarrassing the opposing counsel and in badgering and confusing witnesses. While a foundation may be laid in this way for an appeal to higher courts and motions for a new trial, there is seldom any direct benefit so far as influence with the jury is concerned; and not infrequently the client's cause is prejudiced by these legal tactics. In Massachusetts these matters are managed in accordance with the older and better traditions of the bar. It is for the interest of the defence in the

Borden trial to impress the jury with the fact that it has a strong case and has little to fear from the evidence for the State. At the outset it had few misgivings respecting the character and fair-mindedness of jurors. As the evidence for the State was produced, it allowed the witnesses to tell their stories naturally on the direct examination. Opposing counsel were not warned when they openly coached witnesses by their leading questions. Few exceptions were taken; no anxiety was displayed over trivial points; witnesses were seldom interrupt d. The general effect of this method of procedure would naturally be to inspire confidence. It tended to minimize the importance of the evidence for the State and to create in the minds of the jurymen an impression that the defence had a thing to keep back or to distort, and that it stood in no dread of revelations from that quarter. No New-York criminal lawyer would have conducted the defence in that way. It would have been considered unprofessional to allow the State so much latitude, or to make so little effort to confuse the witnesses, or to effer so few objections. But it was shrewd common sense, nevertheless, and better art than many of the criminal lawyers hereabouts display, with all their aggressiveness and sharp practice.

Then as for cross-examination, ex-Governo Robinson has given as fine an exhibition of talent as has been witnessed for many a day. It is the same art of concealing art which Charles O'Conor once displayed at the New-York bar: and let it not be forgotten that when he reappeared in his old age in the Walworth case, it was a revelation of the superiority of old-time methods, so marked was the contrast with the newer pettifogging and legal blustering. Ex-Governor Robinson proceeds upon the assumption that something is to be made out of nearly all witnesses, if their suspicions can be allayed and their confidence gained. So well does he conceal his motive that witness after witness under his manipulation has said precisely what he wanted, and has either damaged the theory of the presecuparticularly well what the daties on sugar used tion or aided in establishing grounds of decertainly foreseen it, for they had been amply to cost, and they also know that the price of fence. This is old-time practice of the first when cross examined are to be ridiculed, confused, worried, tertured and discredited in every way. The older and better practice is

to use rather than to abuse them. Remarkable discernment was displayed in the cross-examination of Miss Russell and Fleef, the officer who searched the Borden house and found the hatchets. Here were two witnesses who were hostile from different mo-The well-established rule of crimina practice is not to provoke such witnesses. The wily lawyer followed the rule in one instance and disregarded it in the other. Miss Russell, the former intimate friend of the prisoner, had evidently formed a private judgment of the case from having her suspicions excited by the destruction of the dress. She had pondered the matter in silence and finally revealed it to the prosecution, doubtless from a high sense of public duty. The cross-examiner's method was to deal gently with her and to feign an indifference to her story which would tend to minimize its importance. This was good art, for if irritated she would have been likely to harm rather than to help his case. With Fleet, the officer who had prejudged the case from professional motives, the method was reversed. The lawyer changed his manner and deliberately exasperated the witness whose hostility to his client he was anxious to reveal to the jury. The Borden trial offermany opportunities for study of old-school practice of the best kind.

TRADITION.

In addressing his faithful Brandenburgers on the occasion of the opening of their provincial Diet the other day, Emperor William laid stress on the important part which tradition plays in monarchical states, and although he dwelt more especially on the influence which it exercises on the relations of a nation toward the dynasty that has ruled over it for many centuries, yet it cannot be denied that it pervades the entire social life of the Old World. Nor is its influence contined, as might be supposed, to the classes. Indeed, it is just as potent with the masses, a fact readily comprehensible when it is borne in mind that people on the other side of the Atlantic are, as a rule, content with their social status. The yeoman farmer takes pride in the fact that his ancestors for hundreds of years have been yeoman farmers like him-self, and educates his children to live up to the traditions of their forefathers. There are peasant in England, Germany and in Brittany who can trace their descent back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and who have sufficient sense of dignity to prefer to be at the head of the yeomen rather than at the tail end of the aristocracy. In the same way the retail and wholesale traders in Europe, even in such republican countries as Switzerland and France, take an honest pride in the fact that their forebears were traders like themselves, and it is the traditions of their ancestors which constitute the principal incentive for preserving untarnished by any failure or commercial dishonor the good name which they have inherited In France the lawyers in particular are fond of pointing out how their fathers and fathers' fathers had been honored members of the magistracy and of the bar, and they, too, strive to live up to the traditions of what is known in the Gallie tongue as the noblesse de robe.

To the aristocracy, of course, tradition is a still more important and, it may be said vital, considera-tion. It is tradition, in fact, that forms the baalways with advantage, even by its black sheep. Tradition is the one thing that cannot be purchased nor sold. It can only be inherited, and is a species of inalienable heirloom which may be tarnished and injured to such an extent as to become an object of ignominy rather than of digand value, but which can never be transferred or negotiated. Trad-may therefore, be considered as Tradition

of the guardian angels of the people of the Old World. If exercises a restraining influence and causes both men and women of every degree, to pause before embarking upon courses of action or of speech entailing possible disgrace, not only to themselves, but also to the honored name which has been bequeathed to them along with their family traditions.

Here in the United States, so justly styled the New World, tradition likewise should exercise an influence upon our behavior. Those of us who do not happen to have inherited either name or tradifions should bear in mind that we are making both the one and the other for our posterity, and it behooves us therefore to order our lives and our ways in suclf a manner that both may descend to them stainless and above reproach.

A Rapid Transit Commission composed of sucessful business men, which has been unable to accomplish anything in two years, is not an argument for a commission composed of Tammany Hall politicians.

The interesting statement was made pefore the Senate Committee on Immigration the other day by an Assistant United States District-Attorney that not a single conviction has been secured under the present Contract Labor law. Is this the fault of the law or of the prosecuting authorities? At all events, while not a few immigrants have been returned to the countries whence they came, because their right to land was not made clear, none who have got ashore have been punished for doing so in violation of the statute. Still, the District-Attorney declared that he was morally certain that the law had been violated. Such a state of things cannot be regarded with entire satisfaction.

New-York had a Rapid Transit Commission. Where is dot Rapid Transit Commission now?

With praiseworthy frankness-a frankness of which few Democratic papers would be capable-The Brocklyn Eagle' tells the plain truth about the seating of Charles E. Walker as a member of the State Senate. After saying that he was never elected and that "in morals and there should have been a new election ordered when the elected Republican was pronounced ineligible, it declares that "the audacity of a desperado machine and the exigencies of partisanship led to the arbitrary scating of Walker," who became "the pivotal member of a political majority of one in a body made not by votes, but by manufacture." Perhaps it was not in human nature to expect Walker to refuse his seat in the circumstances, but there is no doubt that he would have won deserved credit had he declined to be particeps criminis. The experience of 1891, at all events, cannot fail to teach Republicans the necessity of putting up no candidates for the Legislature as to whose eligibility there can be the slightest doubt.

Poindexter Dunn says that he wouldn't have felt so sorry if the victims of the Washington catistrophe had been pensioners. We hope that Poindexter Dunn will live long enough to regret and repent the brutal sentiment to which he has given indecent expression.

It is gratifying to learn that any attempt to carry out the project of a long-distance horse race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago will certainly land some of the riders and promoters in hail. The Illinois Humane Society has made known its purpose to prevent or at least stop the race, and has ample power under the lav to do so. Similar organizations in other States have agreed to co-operate, and though the projectors are still talking boldly, they are expected to act with discretion. Such a performance can serve no useful purpose, and is wantonly cruel. We rejoich to know that it is also unlawful. ___

Mr. Starin's duty is to stick.

Governor McKinley's confidence in the restoration of the Republican party to power is not claptrap for the credulous. Democratic policies are bound to create Republican voters.

A new edition of the Comic Gladstone may soon be expected. The Grand Old Man invariably finds relief in grim pleasantry when everybody else in Committee is angry and irritated of undertakers as a relay for all-night sessions was a joke which even the Scotch members could understand without reflection.

PERSONAL.

Wee Hun Penk, the rich Arizona miner, has sold out his interests in that Territory and is going to South Africa. Three years ago this enterprising Chinaman was cook in a mining camp; now he is a millionaire and the he stand of an American wife. Mr. Lewis Morris spent Whitsuntide at renoryn,

his native place near Carmarthen, in Wales, and took his seat with the county justices, of whom he is one. Bi-hop Potter will attend the commencement ex-

relies at Rosemary Hail, Wallingford, Conn., to-day, and will distribute the prizes to the young women graduating from that institution. Ex Senator Wade Hampton, now United States Railroad Commissioner, is in San Francisco, whither he has

gone on a journey of inspection of the Pacific roads.

to has with him a party of about a dozen people, in

cluding his two daughters— lie will go from San Francisco to Taccoa, and from there begin an examina-tion castward of the Northern Pacific. M. Princisque Sarcey, the celebrated carislan dranatic critic and chronicler, it is said, is thinking of trying his tuck again as a lecturer on the French

dramatic art in London during the performances of the Comedie Francaise at Drary Lane. M. Sarcey, it will be remembered, lectured on a similar occasion at the Galety Theatre during the previous visit of the John W. Alexander, the American portrait painter,

has just been elected an associate of the Champ de Mars Salon, on his first exhibit. Mr. Alexander has now returned to New-York from Paris, where his pictures have been received with much commenda-tion. Several of them obtained high distinction at the last salou. A Boston jeweller who had occasion from time to

time to manufacture jewels for Mr. Booth, to be worn in different characters, says he was extremely conscien tions in having them made not only of the best material, but as near as possible historically correct. in having a costly crewn of gold and precious stones in having a costly crewl of gold and previous stones made for the character of Elchard the Third, he sent to London to get the correct design; so in the jewels for the character of Elchelien, he took great pains to consult the best authorities. It did not satisfy him to be told that the real could not be distinguished from the imitation on the stage, hence he bought the costliest laces and materials for his costumes. Above the grave in New-Bedford of William Brad-

ord, the quaker painter who first showed the world what color was in Arctic ice and how impressive were the bergs and the skies and the skips, has been placed a great granite bowlder. The bowlder had rested for a great grante bowlder. The bowlder had rested for ages on the shore near Fort Phenix, and was a landmark where the painter used to stroll; it lies rough as it was over the grave, with the barnacles still clinging to it, save for the face, where the artist's name is cut, with dates of birth and death, and two lines from Whittier's dedication to him of his poem, "Amy Wentworth." Edward Grieg, the Norwegian composer, is too III

to go to England to receive the honorary degree of doctor of music at Cambridge, and consequently the poned. Saint-Saens, Tschalkowsky, Boito and Bruch are expected, however, and all four will receive the degree of Mus. Doc. next week, when they will take part at Cambridge in a concert of their own compositions.

tave Rolin Jacquemins, is a Belgian, with a curious history. He was intended for the bar, but went into politics, in which he became prominent, boing at one time Minister of the interior of Bolgium. Finally he

lost his seat in Parliament, and then took up th study of international law in which he became a leading authority. One day he was rained by the failure of an industrial enterprise in which he was interested, and leit Belgulm for good. He went first of all to Egypt, where, on the creation of the mixed tribunal he hoped to obtain employment as an international jurist, but he was disappointed, and had to go further afield in search or fortune. Nothing more was heard of him for some time, when suddenly he turned up at the head of the Foreign Office at Bangkoh.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some time ago Dean Lawrence, the bishop-clect of Massachusetts, wrote an article entitled, "After College, What?" which was published anonymously. In the last issue of "The Living Church" peared a sharp criticism of some statements in the article, by Bishop George F. Seymour, of Springfield, article, by Eishop George F. Seymour, of springfield, Ill., who, however, was not at the time aware where the article. The passage that the Bishop especially objects to is as follows: "There is a feeling on the part of certain people that as soon as a man makes his vow in the Church, he is intellectually bound—what he believes, that he must always believe. Some men are kept out of the ministry by such an impression. If it be so, it is rather singular that of the thousands of the in-tellectual, clear-headed, sensitively conscientious men, who have entered the ministry in the last few years and who have thought vigorously and freely, there is an extremely small fraction of those who retire, or are driven out on intellectual grounds."

A Great Man is Non-Committal.—Reporter—Mr. Van Prang, will you favor me with your views on the subject of Sanday closing? Statesman Van Prang—Santay glosing of vot!— (Chicago Tribune.

"The Japanese students," says an American teaching in that country, "are very fond of using long, high-sounding words. One day I told the story of Jack and the Beanstalk' to one of my classes of young men, and asked them to reproduce it in writing. I used and asked them to reproduce it in writing. the simplest possible English in order to make it easy for them to understand, and what was my surprise one I took up began as follows: "Once upon a time there lived a poor widow, who, for certain pecuniary considerations, was obliged to sell her cow.' Another one wrote: 'Jack said to the fairy, "Please tell me the way to the nearest hotel"; and still another wrote. The giant said to the hen that laid the golded egg, "Borned an egg. Borned another same way."; A student asked one of the teachers in our theological school to please teach him 'ddiotic' English. A student in some other school was asked to make a translation of the preverb, "out of sight, out of micd," was the result: 'The blind are basene,"

"Wille," said the young mother to her abject slave. "you must go to work and raise a beard right away.

"What for!" asked the bewildered busband.

"To amuse beby. His grandpa was here this afternoon, and it would have done your heart good to see how the little dariing did enjoy pulling the old man's whiskers. He pulled some of them clear out.

Probably the most remarkable knife in the work is that in the eurosity-room of the factory of Joseph Rodgers & Sons, in Sheffield, England. It has 1,800. blades, and ten blades are added every ten years, Another curto-ity is three pairs of scissors, all of which can be covered by a themble.

Her mother had gone out of town and left the dear, sweet, cooling a hool girl in charge of the house, and breakfast was nearly an hour late when her father asked the matter.

"Weil pape," she said, "the coffee has been belling for thirty minutes, and it hasn't melted yet."—(Pathadelphia Record.

"The Congregationalist" says that this is the seaon in which some churches examine the building for sufficient justification to announce: "Church closed during the summer for repairs."

THE HOUSE OF NEVER.

The house of Never is built, they say,
Just over the iclis of the By-and-By.
Its gates are reached by a declous way,
Hidden from all but an angel's eye,
It winds about and in and out
The hills and dales to sever.
Once over the hills of the By-and-By
And you're lost in the house of Ne

The house of Never is filled with waits.
With justinea minutes and pretty-soons:
The noise of their wings as they heat the gates
Comes back to carth in the afternoons,
When shadows fly across the sky
And rushes rude endeavor
To question the bills of the By-ard-By
As they ask for the house of Never.

The house of Never was built with tears;
And lost in the hills of the By-and-By
Are a million hopes and a million fears—
A baby's smiles and a woman's cry.
The winding way seems bright to-day,
Then darkness falls forever,
For over the hills of the By-and-By
Sorrow waits in the house of Never,
—(Chicago Dispatch.

An English firm that has been selling manuscript sermons to indolent elergymen has decided hereafter to have them typewritten.

to have them typewritten.

Honors Even.—Mrs. Chugwater (in high glee)—I saw the Infanta when she went by in her carriage, Josiah, and she bowed to me.

Mr. Chugwater.—Huaph! Where were you?

"I happened to be standing right in the crow at the corner. Everybody was cheering. As soon as I saw her I bawed and she smiled as graciously as could be and bowed in return."

"Samantha, listen! One beautiful night many years ago I went out to take a look at the starry heavens. Afar in the glittering vanit shome a wondrously radiant and beautiful star of the first magnitude, whose transcendent loveliness wrough upon me to such an extent that I winked at it. And that star, samantha, winked at me in return!—(Chicago Tribune.

A man riding on a bleycle in China was recently A man rading on a buyers in Colina was recently attacked and wounded by the natives, because they thought that he was a "foreign devil." As he imped to a place of safety he was heard to mutter; Better fifty years of Europe than a bicycle

What is the position of Judalsm as to the authoray of the Bible! What are the doctrines of the synagogue! A satirist might Say that we have outgrown all doctrine save that of the inerrancy of the president and trustees of the congregation. We do not believe in the Infallibility of the Book, we have rabbi indeed who holds fast to the Book and preaches its doctrines as interpreted by the universal conscience and life of the Jow in all ages. At present the Foard is more popular, for this is an age of commercialism.—Dewish Messenger.

The beneficial effects of the Roesch Certiorari law passed by the last Legislature are manifested everywhere in the State. The hotel men in the no-license towns who have been refused a license can now apply to the courts for an order compelling the excise boards to grant them a license.—(The Wine and Spirit This must be agreeable reading to our Prohibi-

tion friends who steadily play into the hands of the Democracy. Music Teacher-1 don't know why you are displeased. Your daughter really sings very well.

Father-Yes, but how is it that she never sing anything but soprano's-(schalk.

"COOLNESS AND CALMNESS" NOT ENOUGH. From The Cleveland Leader. From The Cleveland Leader.

Coolness and calmiess in financial circles can de a great deal, but they cannot alone relieve the stringency in the money market. The only thing that will do it is an assurance from the Democratic President and Democratic Congress that the Bullion Purclinse law will be repealed, and that existing business conditions will not be violently disturbed.

THE PRETENCE OF REFORM DROPPED.

From The Eoston Journal.

Some of the New York Magwamps hoped that the Prosident would see his way clear to promoting the able assistant, Mr. Gayler, to the New York Postmatership, but these persons don't know Grovez Cleveland. He knan't anything more to gain by pretending to be a Civil service reformer, and so he proposes to be the fiercest spoilsman of them all.

WHY DELAY RELIEF?

From The Utica Herald. From The Utica Herald.

The linancial situation is undoubtedly grave. As Mr. Cleveland realizes the fact, and looks to Congress for relief, why does he delay the extra session till september! He was advised, and seemed to realize, last winter that the silver purchasing law was a menace. He could have had the LHII Congress in session in April, and committed to it the "only menace to the country's welfare." He delayed, and will delays. menace to the still delays.

NO CLASS TAXES FOR AMERICANS.

From The Philadelphia Ledger. The whole spirit of our Government, which declares every citizen equal before the law, is antagonistic to class distinctions of any and every kind, and any class tax is abhorent to the spirit of our Constitution, as it is in its very nature undemocratic and un-American. If incomes are to be taxed let them all each for itself, centribute a fair share and of

THE EXPLANATION IS DIFFERENT NOW. From The Indianapolis Journal.

There are times when those not accustomed to telling the truth are forced to do it. For that reason papers which, last October, were declaring that 65 cent wheat was due to the Republican tariff policy, which kept it from "the market of the world," are now snowing that wheat trans only 65 cents, because the partest is crowded.